ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMBER

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA — THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 11 | CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1932 | No. 3

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An Echo of the Annual Convention

J. S. Woodsworth's Challenging Address

By Amelia Turner

"I don't think there is ever going to be a return to normalcy." A simple sentence, uttered, with no flourish of oratory, in the deep quiet voice that had filled the building for two hours, it remains one of the echoes of the Convention. It was the summing up of the past and the present, and the question, the challenge, of the future.

The crowd of delegates and of townspeople who filled the church to the doors, sat in absolute stillness. No return to normalcy! Were we nearing the end of the old familiar order—its wretchedness for many—its measure of safety for some? The end—but what would take its place? What was to be the new "normal"? And what lay between us and the achievement of that new "normalcy"? Hope struggled with doubt and fear.

J. S. Woodsworth is a man whose words carry weight. He is known as a student, as a thoughtful man, whose characteristic restraint of speech adds weight to the exceptional prophecy.

Woodsworth's Character and Record

Mr. Woodsworth's character and record have gained for him a very general respect. During the war he was denounced from the pulpit of a Calgary church as a dangerous man, disloyal, a pacifist. A few weeks ago he spoke from that very pulpit, the honored guest of the pastor and congregation—spoke of the very things for which he had been denounced—spoke plain truths of war and peace, and the underlying economic causes of war. It was just following the war that the incident occurred to which Mr. Garland, the chairman, had referred in introducing Mr. Woodsworth to the Convention—that he had been "jailed for quoting Scripture." He was charged with sedition, with having quoted, in a newspaper article, the noble words of Isaiah:

> "And they shall build houses and inhabit them; they shall plant vineyards and eat of the fruit thereof; they shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat."

Following the close of the 1921 session of Parliament, Mr. Woodsworth spent four months in Europe—in Geneva, in France, Germany, England, Russia. He attended sessions of the League of Nations, of various Parliaments, interviewed officials and political leaders, and talked to fellow-travellers and chance acquaintances. That trip formed the basis of his address to the Convention.

"What have we to do with Europe?" was his first question, answered by showing the effect of European affairs on our markets, and of European wars on our lives.

Unfulfilled Promise in Disarm

Mr. Woodsworth had spent a month at Geneva, looking on at the sessions of the League of Nations. What had struck him most was "that although there were a large number of representatives very little was accomplished—generally because owing to the constitution of the League it was only a meeting place." Representatives of the nations there had not been given authority. Disarmament had been one of the chief questions discussed: "In the Peace Conference we promised one another, we promised Germany, to disarm. But the years have gone by and instead of disarming we have increased our armaments." If the coming Disarmament Conference discussed merely a reduction of naval forces, etc., it would be a most dismal farce.

A Pessimist Optimism

Here the speaker interpolated a scathing word for the "old fatuous idea that if you only smile long enough things will come your way." "That," he said, "is still believed in by professional boosters, Rotary clubs, and business men, who have been prophesying prosperity for the past ten years. I wonder they don't hide their faces. If they could show us the economic factors that will lead to the change, all right; but they fail to do that and simply say 'Smile, Smile, Smile,' and call the rest of us knockers."

Germany, said Mr. Woodsworth, was the sorest spot of Europe. With six millions unemployed, the country was in a bad way economically. The bankers had assured us that Germany was simply incapable of paying reparations and at the same time meeting the short term loans which she owes, chiefly to the United States. France was determined to exact her pound of flesh of reparations; and resentment was gathering in Germany. The falling of the pound sterling, and the abandonment of the traditional free trade policy, were symptoms of British conditions.

New Regime in Russia

When Mr. Woodsworth began to speak of Russia, one felt that, interesting and important as the rest of his speech was, here was something even more absorbing. The audience, hitherto almost uniformly silent, broke into frequent and vociferous applause while the speaker described the ideals and achievements of the new regime in Russia—not failing, on the other hand, to make clear that there were dark shades as well as bright in that picture, and that "Russia was not out of the woods yet."

Mr. Woodsworth said he didn't pose as an authority on Russia, though he had read a great deal about that country since the revolution, and talked to many people who had been there. His own visit had been very brief, but his introductions had brought him in contact with many different people there. One had to interpret Russia in view of the previous situation there—as a physician would interpret a temperature of 101 degrees as a hopeful or dangerous sign, according to the previous condition of his patient. The standard of living, in a great many ways, was lower than in Canada or the rest of Europe; food was none too abundant, transportation was poor; but, in his opinion, the tendency in Russia was upwards, and in many other countries, apparently, downwards; and the direction was the important thing.

Russia is under a dictatorship, undoubtedly, continued the speaker, adding, "I don't like dictatorships, whether the kind in Russia or the financial dictatorship that we have in Canada, and I would say that the Russian dictatorship has been pretty ruthless." But it was a dictatorship, on the whole, in the interests of the great masses of the people. In Russia it was the working classes who controlled, and not the business men, as in this country. Wealthy people were under many handicaps—food tickets, theatre tickets, admission to colleges, etc., being distributed only to working people. "They say, if a man shall not work, neither shall he vote, and so he is disfranchised."

The Most Significant Thing

Everyone was busy in Russia; work was plentiful. Starting without any skilled knowledge, without much mechanical aptitude, there had been waste and inefficiency in construction, etc. But in spite of that, tremendous headway was being made; "and whether or not they complete the Five Year Plan all along the line, right up to the mark, is not the most significant thing; the most important thing is that they are trying, and if they don't do it in five years, they will in six. . . . The problems are so colossal, and the achievements are so colossal that they simply stagger the imagination."

The Russians were working according to a plan, and in that fact lay a challenge to the rest of the world. We in Canada, declared Mr. Woodsworth, "are living in an era of industrial anarchy. We have all been brought up in the theory that in some mysterious way, if you allow each man to go his own way, in the long run the results would be in the interests of prosperity." We were beginning to doubt the soundness of that theory.

Where did Russia get the money to carry out her plans, her tremendous construction programs? She may have got some credits from outside, but not to any great extent; the great thing was that Russia had used the credit of the country, regarding it as belonging to the people of the country.

Russia had started an experiment, not equalled in the history of the world; an experiment regarded in some quarters as a menace. It was, however, not a menace, but a challenge. The idea had been prevalent that after the depression we would return to "normal" conditions; but "I don't think there is ever going to be a return to normalcy. And what then? Well, I think it is for us to blaze some new trails. I am not advocating a Russian revolution; I hope we may be saved from the horrors of anything like that. . . . We have the wealth of the country here, all the necessities of making a happy and contented people; and yet there is something in our social and economic structure that is preventing us from getting out of life what we believe we should get out of it."

These lay the challenge.

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Vol. 11 CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY, 1st 1933 No. 3

Principal Contents

PAGE
An Echo of the Convention 3
Editorial 3
Seville State on Co-operative Commonwealth? 6
The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the U.F.A. 6
Goal of U.F.A. Movement Defined 7
Central Board Presents Survey of Past Year 8
Alberta Wheat Pool Section 10
Pool Elevators Want Another 10,000,000 Bushels 10
Professor Fay Presents Another Angle 10
1929 Wheat Pool Overpayment 11
News from Head Office Alberta Livestock Pool 13
Committee on Organization Presents Report 13
British Consumer Co-operative Viewpoint 15
"This Life Insurance Business" 16
Report on "The U.F.A." Presented 18
Report of U.F.A. Co-operative Committee 19
Consequences of Domination of Finance 20
United Farm Women in Annual Convention 21
Problems Reviewed by U.F.W.A. President 22
What the U.F.A. Conventions Do 27

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EDITORIAL

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Delegates to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. met this year under the shadow of the gravest crisis in the history of agriculture in the Province, of the gravest crisis in the history of the competitive economic system. It is a crisis due to no natural causes, but to the inherent defects of an outworn system, which, in the face of a higher degree of productivity than the world has hitherto known, imposes upon an overwhelming number of the masses of the people, poverty, want, and the overhanging threat of starvation in the midst of plenty.

It was to be expected, therefore, that the Convention should reflect the determination of rapidly growing numbers of rural, as of urban people, to use such power as organization can give them to guide the processes of social change towards the creation of a new social order. In this respect the Convention gives surer grounds for hope than any of its predecessors. The objective of our movement, and the means by which alone it can be attained, were clearly set forth, for the guidance of its representatives in every field.

In spite of superficial differences, there is among the membership of the Association a unity of purpose, based on fundamental thinking, radical in the correct sense of that much abused word, such as the past has never known. Humanity is on the march. In the march towards the goal of the Co-operative Commonwealth, we do not believe that Alberta farmers will lag behind.

* * *

The Convention was well reported in both Edmonton daily newspapers. The *Journal* and the *Bulletin* gave extensive space to the proceedings, which were fairly and accurately described. The Central Board expressed its appreciation by the adoption of a resolution which was forwarded to the editors of these newspapers.

* * *

MONTHLY ISSUES

As announced on page 27 of the current number, *The U.F.A.*, commencing with our issue of March 1st, will be issued once a month, instead of twice a month as hitherto. The curtailment is regretted. While it will be possible to give but limited space to the session of the Legislature or to the work of the U.F.A. Group in the Federal Parliament, we plan to deal with these matters, as well as the outstanding activities of the Association, within the space available, and an effort will be made also to deal with fundamental issues of social policy. The February mid-month issue will be published as usual.

Servile State or Co-operative Commonwealth?

President Gardiner in First Annual Address to U. F. A. Convention Reviews Provincial, National and International Situation—Will Capitalistic System Resolve Its Full Development?—and What Shall Succeed It?

At the last Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, you conferred upon me the honour and responsibility of the presidency of the Association in succession to Mr. H. W. Wood. Mr. Wood had occupied this position for nearly sixteen years. During this long period of time, he served the organization with distinction and ability, as he did and is still doing in other fields of agricultural endeavour. May we trust that Mr. Wood will long be spared to continue his unselfish and valuable service to the farmers' interests.

When I was elected to the position of President of the Organization, I felt that, having in mind the fact that I represent the constituency of Acadia in the Federal Parliament, I had accepted more responsibility than one person could be expected to assume. However, owing to the splendid co-operation that I have received from the Vice-President, the Executive, the Board of Directors, the Federal and Provincial U.F.A. Members, and the staff at Head Office, some of the responsibility usually expected to be assumed by the President has been borne by those above mentioned. May I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the fine spirit of co-operation displayed by all, including the membership of the organization, in assisting me to perform the duties attaching to the office of President of the Association.

Owing to financial stringency, it was found impossible to hold the usual midsummer Board meeting. This was unfortunate, as it is desirable that all members of the Board be kept fully acquainted with the business of the Association. Central Office has, however, kept in close touch with the members of the Board during the year, forwarding all information of importance relative to the business of the organization. It is to be hoped that it will be possible to hold the midsummer Board meeting during the coming summer, as this is more satisfactory than forwarding information by mail.

The increased co-operative activities of the Association, and the fact that no midsummer Board meeting was held, necessitated the holding of more meetings of the Executive than usual. The Board appointed from amongst their members a co-operative committee, composed of Mr. Priestley, the Vice-President, and Messrs. MacLeod and Church, all members of the Executive and living in or adjacent to Calgary. The committee reported to the Executive on all important matters of policy and the details of the enterprise, and secured their approval of the work undertaken. May I take this opportunity of conveying my appreciation of the splendid results achieved by the Executive and the Co-operative Committee.

Agriculture

As the result of world-wide conditions, agriculture everywhere has suffered a virtual collapse. It is doubtful whether in the history of Western Canada, and more particularly the Province of Alberta, there has been any period when the purchasing power of the farmer has been so low as it is at present. During the year the prices of farm produce have been almost the lowest, and in some cases the lowest, on record. Recently there has been a very slight increase in the price of some of the agricultural commodities produced within the Province,

PRESIDENT GARDINER

but the increase has been so insignificant that it hardly merits our attention. Even where crops were excellent, the returns hardly covered the costs of production, leaving little or nothing to meet other liabilities. The prices of the goods and services which the farmer must purchase have been only slightly reduced in comparison with the prices received by the farmers for the products of their labour. Interest rates on bank and mortgage loans and other farm indebtedness remain as high as formerly. Even if commodity prices other than farm products were reduced to a parity with the present prices of agricultural commodities, it would still be impossible for the farmers to meet, in full, liabilities contracted during a period of high prices. On the one hand, we have the farmers producing the primary goods people require and selling their produce at prices below cost of production, thereby increasing their liabilities, and on the other hand, a large part of our population suffering from want because they have no purchasing power to buy the products of the farm which they require.

At a time when business enterprises everywhere have experienced grave difficulties, it was not to be expected that the farmers' co-operative organizations would prove immune. In spite, however, of the temporary measures which it has been necessary to take in some cases to tide over this period of stress, the soundness of the co-operative principle was never more widely recognized than today. It will be greatly to the advantage of agriculture in our Province if farmers will apply themselves assiduously to the strengthening of existing co-operative institutions, as well as to the extension of co-operative principles and practices into new fields.

Provincial Affairs

In view of shrinking revenues, our Provincial Government has not been able to escape the financial difficulties which are almost universal. In the face of the Government's admirable record in the field of administration, only ignorance or partisan malice would attribute these difficulties to lack of efficiency. I do not hesitate to state that during my thirty years' residence in Western Canada, I have known of no government which has conducted the public business with comparable efficiency.

More than a year ago, as the outcome of negotiations which had extended over a long period of years, the Province obtained control of its natural resources. We have assumed full powers of administration, and are therefore responsible for the policies to be followed in their development. Successive Conventions of our Association have expressed the desire that there should be no further alienation of these resources to private interests, but that they should be developed, under public ownership, for the benefit of the present and future generations of our people.

National Affairs

One of the outstanding features of our national history during the past year has been the tremendous increase of unemployment. The effect of unemployment appears to be progressive. When a substantial number of employees lose their positions their purchasing power is gone, and this in turn affects those who

are still employed, because of the lessened demand for goods and services. More and more lose their positions; purchasing power is still further reduced, finally resulting in the depressed condition in all phases of our national life, which we are now experiencing. Had it not been for governmental and charitable agencies affording some relief, a substantial portion of our population would today be starving in the midst of plenty. This relief, however, is inadequate to provide great numbers of our people with even the minimum standard of maintenance which our own Government departments have declared to be necessary to health and efficiency.

The seriousness of the position of our transportation system cannot be overlooked. Car loadings are steadily declining, entailing decreased revenues to meet running expenses and fixed charges. A Royal Commission has been appointed and is investigating the situation. Further comment on this matter would be unwise until such time as the Commission's report and recommendations are available. The railway situation is, however, an accurate index of general business conditions.

Unbalanced Budgets

Further evidence of the extent of the depression is found in the inability of most governments in Canada to balance their budgets. In order to balance a budget under present conditions, decreased expenditure or increased taxation, or both, are necessary. To increase the taxes of those whose income is below or only at present on a bare subsistence level would be to increase present hardship. If, however, increased taxation were confined to those who have the ability to pay, viz., those whose incomes are more than is necessary to meet their reasonable requirements, no apparent harm would be done. To reduce expenditure upon services for the purpose of balancing a budget and to leave taxation as at present would have the effect of reducing the amount of purchasing power distributed and thereby increase the number of unemployed and add to the present problem. Another method of meeting budget deficits is to sell government bonds in amounts sufficient to cover the deficits, thereby increasing the permanent debt of the government involved. This method obviously provides no solution of the problem, but in the long run can only aggravate the difficulties of governments.

The depreciation of the Canadian dollar and its fluctuating value as expressed in international exchange, affords proof in my judgment of the soundness of the policies advocated by the Association and our Federal U.F.A. Members at Ottawa in regard to currency and credit reform. It is doubtful whether a single commodity such as gold can be successfully used under all conditions as a basis for the issue of currency and credit. With a few exceptions, the leading countries of the world have abandoned the gold standard. The same procedure was found to be necessary during the great war. These examples should be sufficient to convince the most ardent supporters of the gold standard that this basis is inadequate.

International Affairs

The collapse of international exchange and the abandonment of the gold standard in most countries are the most significant developments in international affairs. There is a tendency to blame reparations and war debts for what has occurred. While these debts and reparations present an immense problem, a still greater problem is the indebtedness of nations and individuals to private interests. It is doubtful if under the present economic system these liabilities can ever be paid in full. The legacy of post war conditions complicates matters considerably, but even if the problem of reparations had been non-existent, defects inherent in the present competitive economic system would sooner or later have produced a breakdown essentially similar to the one we are experiencing. Governments other than Canadian are having the same difficulty in balancing their budgets as are our own, and for similar reasons. Governments, like individuals, are subject to the debt creating processes of the system. Those processes are such that it is virtually impossible, except through bankruptcy, to reduce the aggregate indebtedness of the community to the private interests upon whom we have conferred by legislation the privilege of operating our financial mechanism.

The unprecedented growth during and since the war of industrial plant and equipment, capable of producing goods far beyond the power of consumers in the home market to buy, has intensified from year to year the competitive struggle for foreign markets between the industrial states of the world. The power of consumers in these foreign markets to absorb imports is just as limited as is their power to absorb their own home products, and it has been disastrously restricted by the shrinkage in incomes since the financial collapse of two years ago. It is in this intensified commercial competition between the nations that the chief threat to the peace of the world is to be found. While we shall all follow the proceedings of the forthcoming disarmament conference with eager desire that it may accomplish something to ease the present tension, we must recognize the fact that until underlying economic causes which make wars inevitable have been removed there can be no hope of lasting peace. The most fruitful field of research for those who wish to avert another international calamity upon an even more colossal scale than the last, is to be found in the economics of the existing competitive system. Such research would undoubtedly reveal the basis upon which alone permanent peace may be established.

The Problem

The foregoing is a partial recital of the many problems with which we are faced. Some are more important than others, but they all merit our attention. To deal with a problem successfully, we must first have an understanding of the reason for its existence. All economic problems arise out of and become part of the particular social system under which they exist.

Under our present social system, we have some very striking contrasts, such as luxury-starvation, ease-overwork, wealth-poverty, abundance-scarcity, gluttony-malnutrition, all inherent in and a product of the same economic environment. Notwithstanding the above mentioned contrasts, it must be admitted that the present economic system has accomplished more in the interests of the human race than all former systems combined. Under former social systems, such as that of slavery or feudalism, the spectre of want was ever present and inescapable. This was due entirely to the hand methods of production, together with the inability of producers to utilize adequately and efficiently for the sustenance of the people, the available natural resources.

The Capitalistic System

Our present capitalistic system differs substantially from former systems, inasmuch as machinery is now the important factor in production. The discovery of steam and its utilization to drive the machinery of production was the basis upon which our present system was erected. Had it not been for the discovery of this or some such similar power, our present economic system and methods of production would have been impossible and it is more than probable that we should be still living under a social system similar to, if not quite the same as, the feudal system. With the use of steam to drive machinery of production, the inventive genius of man was stimulated, and from crude beginnings we have gradually improved productive capacity, until today, with our present efficient methods and machinery, we can produce all and more of the material things of life than are required to sustain our people in comfort. We could do this even with our present industrial plant and equipment if it were permitted to function to its full capacity—and today, owing to lack of purchasing power in the hands of consumers, it is notoriously working at but a fraction of its capacity. If, further, the inventive genius of our own generation, equipped as it is with scientific and technical knowledge unparalleled in any preceding age, were allowed full play, it could not only endow our people with a standard of living incomparably higher than the present one, but also provide them with an abundance of leisure for self-development.

It is becoming increasingly manifest, however, that the development and employment of industrial plant to its full capacity will not be attained under the present economic order. This is evidenced by the fact that the only remedy for the present evil of under-consumption prescribed by those who control the system is to curtail consumption still further by what is erroneously described as "economy". Economy properly understood is the orderly arrangement and management of the affairs of a community and the wise and efficient use of its resources. To reduce the power of the people to purchase the goods they need, when these goods can be produced in abundance, is not economy, yet the further reduction of the community's income is the only remedy prescribed by those who are concerned to retain the present economic system intact.

Social Change Inevitable

Like all natural things, social systems are born, develop, reach maturity, decay, and die. The system under which we live will prove no exception to this rule. Whether it has reached its full maturity, we cannot positively assert. If it has not reached its full maturity, the present depression will pass. If it has, fundamental changes in the social system are impending.

I do not believe that the changes, when they come, will inevitably be in the interests of the masses of mankind. The elements which dominate the existing system will undoubtedly endeavour to guide the processes by which the succeeding system may be established. Those elements are to be found outside our parliamentary institutions; for in the light of recent history it is becoming

(Continued on page 8)

The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

Alberta Farmers Define Their Objective and the Means to Its Attainment—Earnest and Radical Thinking on Social Issues—Problem of Farm Indebtedness Issue of Immediate Urgency—The Convention in Retrospect

By the EDITOR

It was my privilege more than twenty years ago to attend one of the early Conventions of the United Farmers of Alberta, shortly after the amalgamation of the two pioneer organizations; and I have been able to follow closely from hour to hour the proceedings of every Convention of the past thirteen years with the exception of one. I have been present at none which gave such abundant evidence, among the body of delegates on the floor, of clear and earnest thinking upon fundamental issues.

Confusion there was, it is true, but it was a confusion less of thought than of procedure. No body of delegates representing the farm people of the Province as a whole have ever given such evidence of their determination to press on to a solution not merely of this immediate problem or that, but of the great and urgent task of social reconstruction. The Convention was ready to respond, and did respond as never in the past, to the clear presentation of the goal of our movement, which was defined in unmistakable terms in the memorandum on "The Co-operative Commonwealth" adopted by the delegates.

Breeding Terms of Impending Change

It was evident that the term "radical" as applied to any social policy, has lost its terrors. The long prevailing depression of the past two and a half years has been evocative of much deep thinking and study; the belief that the capitalistic system is approaching its full development and that we have entered the period of transition to the new social order is rapidly extending; the need to be ready for the transition, to be prepared so to direct the course of events that severe shock may be avoided, that change, when it comes, may be brought about with a minimum of suffering and hardship, was fully recognized. Over all was the brooding sense that there can be no return to former conditions, that in the course of its long evolution human society has perhaps reached one of those points where speedy change is vital to social survival. In the sense that they envisaged the social problem as a whole and realized the necessity for probing to the root causes of social injustice and economic breakdown—in this, the correct sense of the term—the Convention was "radical." And in this it gave surer grounds for hope than any that has preceded it.

While defining the objective of the movement the delegates, by their strong endorsement of the plan of co-operative purchasing under the control of the Association, showed that they are determined to do what can be done by industrial action in their own communities, to assist in laying in these communities foundations for the new social order. The local and district units of co-operators will be in a stronger position to bring their influence to bear in the wider field of financial and economic reconstruction by reason of the mobilization in their own districts of their purchasing power as consumers.

Basis of Confusion

Such confusion as did occur arose, in the writer's judgment, largely from a direction given by the Convention of 1931 which was understood to mean that no reports should be read to the Convention other than the report of the Central Board, without a motion from the floor. In consequence of this, though all the reports of Committees were submitted to the delegates in printed form, none was read until the week was well advanced. If they had been read, they would have provided a basis for discussion of nearly a dozen major questions. Waste of time in debating "double" and "triple"-barrelled resolutions which after long discussion were sent back for redrafting, and consolidation might have been avoided. To cite one example: much time was spent in ascertaining the views of the Convention on financial and credit and banking questions, several unwieldy resolutions being discussed and referred back; whereas the prior reading of the report of the Banking and Credit Committee would have focussed attention on the important issues from the beginning. There was really no doubt at any time as to where the Convention stood on the principle involved. Upon other subjects also, when at last delegates on the floor of the Convention began to ask for the Committee reports to be read, the situation was clarified and in many respects the last day and a half proved the most fruitful in clear-cut discussion.

CHAIRMOUNT RE-ELECTED

NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY
Vice-President of the U.F.A.

Objective of Movement

In a brief address at the private session, President Gardiner called attention to the need to make unmistakably clear the meaning of the term "Co-operative Commonwealth" which had been declared to be the goal of our movement; and to define also the broad principles and methods to be followed in bringing about the transition. It was then that the Convention for the first time considered the memorandum on the subject submitted by the Board. Little time was required to show that, while there were dissenters on one or two points, the delegates in overwhelming numbers found in the memorandum a setting forth to their satisfaction of aims and methods. Every means to be employed to direct the forces of change—social control of the monetary system, voluntary co-operation, the transfer to public ownership and operation of such utilities and industries as cannot readily be organized through voluntary co-operation, the method to be followed in organization—were set forth, and the discussion of resolutions dealing with major issues of policy was greatly simplified.

"Until I came to this Convention," declared Colonel Robinson, "I was afraid to give a definition of the term 'Co-operative Commonwealth,' because it had not been dealt with by an Annual Convention. But we have it here, and we have it very plain. In my estimation, this is one of the most courageous declarations made by any group of people in Canada. We have an objective here, whose adoption, if we understand it, is the greatest step forward that the U.F.A. has ever taken." It would provide guidance for all the representatives of the Association in the Federal and Provincial houses, and to all its officers, and insure unity and cohesion and a standard by which the soundness of every detailed proposal might be judged.

Never has a Convention of the U.F.A. met in a time of such deep distress in the agricultural industry. The distress was reflected in the reduced delegation, the total being 343, including 92 from the U.F.W.A. and 5 from Junior Locals. But there has been no Convention of recent years at which the attendance right up to the hour of adjournment late on Friday evening, remained so good. There was little breaking of the ranks until the whole of the business of the Convention had been dealt with.

Debts—the Dominant Issue

The prevailing distress was also reflected in the keen interest and attention—greater, perhaps, than was given to any other subject—with which the discussion upon the problem of farm indebtedness was followed from day to day. The discussion cannot be outlined at this time, but the sense was all pervading that it will be quite impossible under any circumstances that are likely to arise for agriculture in Alberta to liquidate its indebtedness—an indebtedness whose burden has been made intolerable by the disastrous fall in prices. The resolution calling for

a moratorium was defeated finally by the close vote of 30 to 34, after Premier Brownlee had given a clear presentation of the new difficulties for farm people which he believed would be exchanged for the old if a general moratorium were adopted.

It was their confidence in the Premier, and in his expressed determination to leave no stone unturned to work out a policy which will meet the pressing needs of the day, that led the delegates to leave in the Government's hands the handling of the present situation, without insisting that a general moratorium provides the only method. Immediately afterwards the Convention urged the extension of the Debt Adjustment Act to provide that there shall be no dispossession of debtors without recourse to the act, and also called for the drastic reduction of debts and drastic reduction or cancellation of interest until such time as the prices of primary products may again meet the cost of production. After the Convention's adjournment, the Central Board adopted a resolution urging decisive action to prevent any evictions under the Tax Recovery Act.

Why Resolution Defeated

It was, as they felt, with grounds for confidence that the Debt Adjustment Act would be extended in its scope at once—that whatever is inadequate in the existing machinery would be made good—that the majority at the Convention defeated the resolution calling for a moratorium. There can be no doubt whatever that, if they had lacked confidence in the determination of the Government to take all necessary steps in the matter, they would have carried the resolution by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution, which formed the basis of a long debate, originated in the Camrose Federal Constituency, and pointed out, as amended, that while relief is necessary to cope with the immediate problem, it offers no solution, and asked that "both Federal and Provincial Governments should apply themselves to fundamental changes necessary in our economic system, and in the meantime bring about a moratorium applicable to all payments other than taxes until the purchasing power of the dollar is brought to that point where it will meet the cost of production in the Province and in Canada."

Premier's Statement

Premier Brownlee, who had addressed the Convention on the evening preceding the discussion, had dealt with the subject at length, pointing out that a moratorium has a merely delaying effect, but leaves the whole problem of working out a settlement in regard to indebtedness unsolved. He expressed the opinion that "from the day a moratorium is put into effect, every farmer, not only during the moratorium, but for some years after, is put on a cash basis only, and his credit is destroyed." At seeding time and harvest this question of credit was an important one. He declared: "I believe, in the interests of the farmers of this Province, and in the interests of a revival of business, we will be best advised to seek to perfect the machinery we have started under our Debt Adjustment Act and try and work out the whole problem of debtor and creditor, serious as it is in Alberta, and serious as it is in some of the other Provinces of Canada." He showed that a moratorium would relieve even debtors who could well afford to pay, of the necessity of paying their debts.

Speaking later on the resolution, Mr. Macklin pointed out that a moratorium would at least permit farmers to carry on. Deflation had taken 100 billions of dollars in North America from one class and given it to another, and there was full warrant, he thought, for the relief asked for. "We don't control the monetary system in this Province," he said, "but we can say: 'You fellows that hold

(Continued on page 30)

Goal of the U.F.A. Movement Defined by Annual Convention

A Definition of "The Co-operative Commonwealth" and a Description of the Steps Necessary to Its Attainment

In the Manifesto to the Farm People of Alberta issued by the Annual Convention of 1931, it was declared that "the hope of civilization rests upon human ability to build a Co-operative Commonwealth."

Prior to the Convention of 1932 a committee consisting of the President and Vice-president of the Association and the Editor of *The U.F.A.* was appointed by the Executive to draft a definition of the term "The Co-operative Commonwealth," with a view to the setting forth of the goal of our movement in clear and unmistakable terms. The draft was submitted to and adopted by the U.F.A. Central Board, and subsequently adopted by the Annual Convention on January 22nd, as follows:

Short Definition

1. A community freed from the domination of irresponsible financial and economic power, in which all social means of production and distribution, including land, are socially owned and controlled either by voluntarily organized groups of producers and consumers, or—in the case of the major public services and utilities and such productive and distributive enterprises as can be conducted most efficiently when owned in common—by public corporations responsible to the people's elected representatives.

Steps to Attainment

2. Since in the advanced stages of the present competitive or capitalistic social order, the key to economic power is possessed by those who are in control of the mechanism of finance, the transfer of such control from private interests to bodies responsible solely to the people's representatives is an essential step towards the attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth. Until such transfer is effected, it will be impossible to establish firmly, beyond danger of attack, any co-operative enterprise, whether this be communally owned or owned by a group of producers or consumers.

3. The transfer of control of financial institutions to the people, and the consequent substitution of the policy of Social Credit for the existing policy, will not be attainable until social units are organized in sufficient strength to free themselves from dependence upon the present strongly entrenched private interests. These interests dictate policy to the governments of all the industrially advanced states of the world, as well as to their economic dependencies. The prior condition of any advance towards the Co-operative Commonwealth, therefore, is the mobilization in social units of the masses of the people.

4. The private interests which, during the epoch of capitalism, are the arbiters of policy in industry and in the state, do not hesitate to make use of every available means to maintain their position of dominance. Financial power is now supreme. This power, together with economic power, is exercised, directly or indirectly, in every field of human activity, including the political. Those elements in society which are concerned to bring about the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth must therefore extend their efforts in order to succeed, over an equally wide field of activities. There is no single method by which alone their task can be accomplished. Voluntary co-operation in production and distribution; political action, and education and prime—all these means must be employed efficiently, or there can be no reasonable hope of success.

5. The necessity for the rapid development of social units, and the acquirement by individual members of such units of an intelligent understanding of the nature and evolution of social forces, is the more pressing

in that the existing order appears to be approaching its period of decline, if, indeed, that period has not already been reached. Unless the masses of the people become equipped to take control of social policy, the passing of the competitive social order will be marked by great confusion and suffering and hardship. These evils will be much more acute than any that have been experienced hitherto in modern times; and the outcome may be the creation, not of a new social order such as the majority of mankind would desire, but of a dictatorship of those elements which now dominate in the old, endowed with far more tyrannical powers than it has been possible for them to exercise during the period of capitalism.

Basis of Organization

6. Because community of industrial interest is the basis upon which any group of the people can most easily organize, it is on this basis, primarily, that organization needs to be undertaken. Organization on an industrial basis will not involve the narrowing of social sympathies when undertaken by men and women who realize that it is desirable and necessary as a means to the achievement of social ends. It will involve, on the contrary, a training in habits of co-operation within each industrial unit, and at the same time the preparation of the industrial unit for co-operation with other social units in the efforts to realize broad social purposes. This co-operation will lead to common action by all such units to bring the Co-operative Commonwealth into being.

Characteristics of the Existing Social Order

7. The present capitalistic economic system, in the course of its development, has brought about an increase in the productive capacity of the advanced states of the world such as was undreamed of in any preceding epoch. It has provided the plant and equipment necessary to maintain a high standard of well-being for all. Its failure—and the failure is tragic and colossal—is in the field of distribution. Its productivity results in glutting of markets with goods which cannot be consumed, because it fails to provide the masses of consumers with purchasing power sufficient to the acquirement of the sum total of the consumers' goods produced. A detailed analysis of the operation of the system, including the phenomena of so-called business cycles, is beyond the scope of the present memorandum; but the results of the operation of the system are painfully apparent. Unemployment increases in ratio with the volume of unsold goods. The building of indebtedness which can in the long run be discharged only through bankruptcy or repudiation in one form or in another is characteristic of and inherent in the system. Poverty, destitution, want, and economic warfare culminating in military warfare, are among its fruits.

Characteristics of the Co-operative Commonwealth

8. Upon attainment of the Co-operative Commonwealth the forces of production developed under capitalism can be operated to the full extent necessary to provide for all social needs without danger of glut. This becomes possible because, through Social Credit, purchasing power in the hands of consumers is at all times adequate to acquire the goods produced. The building up of indebtedness through interest, profit and economic rent has ceased. Money ceases to be a commodity; it ceases to be, through monopoly, the master of man, as it is today, and becomes instead his servant, "finance" being merely an agent for the transfer of goods and services. The benefits of machinery and technical equipment, in so far as these are a social inheritance from preceding generations, are shared equally by all members of the community through Social Credit. In view of the abundance poured forth by industrial plant as, when and where required, the problem of determining what share each producer shall receive for work done, ceases to be a matter of serious importance. The Age of Plenty which is now inaugurated is the age of the Leisure State, in which, for the first time in history, the possibility of self-development is extended to every citizen.

SERVILE STATE OR CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH? (Continued from page 3)

increasingly apparent that political governments occupy but a secondary place in the scheme of things. It is not inherently necessary that they should accept this subordinate role; but they choose to abdicate before the threat of irresponsible elements rather than to rally the people behind them, as they might, by a bold effort to free industry from its trammels. The real struggle for power goes on usually in secret, though of late years we have obtained revealing glimpses behind the scenes. The struggle is carried on by men who deal neither in glittering phrases nor comforting platitudes, but in hard facts—money, credit, the whole machinery of commerce and industry, and the manner of its control. They are realists, and some of the most influential of them are obsessed by the will to power, by the ambition to achieve complete control of the social system. If they do succeed in maintaining control of the processes by which a new social system must be brought into being, we may witness in the not distant future the ushering in, in its most perfect form, of the Servile State, the establishment, beneath, it may be, the guise of benevolence, of a tyranny such as the world has not yet known. They will succeed unless mass intelligence is so developed and mobilized as to prevent it. If, on the other hand, mass intelligence is developed and organized in such a degree that it can control and guide the processes of change, we can confidently look forward to an age of plenty, to an era in world history, brighter, perhaps, than any which the human mind has yet conceived.

The Choice Before Us

We are approaching the parting of the ways. The two paths lie before us. The choice is ours. If we choose to take the path to a better social order, we must be prepared, as Alberta farmers, to bear our share with other social units in this and other countries in directing the processes of change. To be effective, we must understand these processes and organize to control them. Organization without intelligent understanding would get us nowhere. It is equally true that intelligent understanding without organization is doomed to impotence. We must not neglect either one of these two essentials. Each is equally necessary. We must endeavour to bring about a unification of all our activities as farmers and citizens in order to cover the whole field of social reconstruction; and we must at the same time recognise the necessity of individual development.

The Local is the basis of our organization. The development of strength within the Local is essential to the effectiveness of our movement. Our power to accomplish anything in the wider fields of Provincial, national, and international affairs depends upon the degree of co-operation which we develop within the Local. The influence which the Local can bring to bear on the course of great events is, it is true, limited, but given the development of individual and mass intelligence which the Local alone can make possible, there is no task so great that in collaboration with other social groups similarly organized, we cannot confidently hope for its accomplishment. The Locals whose members are working together in the solution of the problems of their own neighbourhood, and at the same time envisioning the larger problems that lie beyond their immediate environment, are the Locals which can contribute most to the strengthening of our organization, to the development of our social, economic and political institutions, and finally, to the creation of a new social order.

At our last Annual Convention, we declared our belief that "the hope of civilization rests upon human ability to build a co-operative commonwealth." To that task we have set our hands.

Central Board of United Farmers of Alberta Presents Survey of Past Year

Activities and Problems of Association and of Nation Dealt With in Report to Convention—"True Political Democracy Impossible Until We Have Developed Efficient Economic Democracy"—Need for Social Control of Financial System—The U.F.A. Plan of Consumer Co-operation

In the interests of economy only two meetings of the Board of Directors were held during the year—one immediately after our last, and one just before this Convention. The usual midsummer Board meeting was dispensed with, as was also the meeting with the Federal Members, and the heads of the Federal constituency organizations. It was necessary, however, to hold ten meetings of the executive and nineteen meetings of the co-operative committee of the Board, in order to give sufficient attention to the newly developing co-operative purchasing enterprise.

Representation on Other Bodies

The list of other organizations at whose deliberations your Board was represented by one or more members is as follows: the Canadian Council of Agriculture; the Alberta Co-operative Council; the Debtor and Creditor Conference, and the Interprovincial Traffic Conference.

A conference was also held of the Provincial Cabinet, the U.F.A. Executive, and the U.F.A. Federal and Provincial Members to consider future action with respect to creditor and debtor relations and relief to distressed agricultural areas.

Your Board was also represented and made submissions at sittings of the Royal Commission on Grain Futures and the Royal Commission on Transportation, and was represented in the month of May at the conference in Saskatoon of the Premiers of the three prairie Provinces and representatives of other farm bodies with respect to the marketing of wheat.

The Executive during the year made many important representations, on behalf of the Board, to governing authorities by correspondence and wire respecting many important matters, notably the necessity for supplementing the five cent bonus to wheat growers with relief provisions for farmers in dried-out or hailed-out areas.

U.F.A. Paper

Your Executive were successful in concluding satisfactory arrangements for the publication of the U.F.A. paper, in co-operation with the Wheat Pool Board. Expenses were curtailed by a reduction in the size of the paper, in the salaries of the staff, and in the cost of newsprint and printing.

Membership

The membership, which in 1930 was 17,387, decreased in 1931 to 14,416, over seven thousand of whom had signed Wheat Pool authorization forms yielding no financial return whatever to Central Office during the year. This situation has rendered the operation of Central Office for the past year extremely difficult, and led the Executive, early in December, to announce that no new authorization forms would be accepted as payment of U.F.A. dues. Your Board will bring a resolution before this Convention dealing with this matter.

Financial Standing

By the close of the year 1928 your organization was in possession of a substantial surplus, built up during the years immediately previous. Since that time, however, with the exception of the election year of 1930, this surplus has been heavily drawn upon, until we are now in the position of being able to function only as the funds are contributed by the membership.

Political Representatives

We fully appreciate the difficulties faced by our political representatives, both at Ottawa and at Edmonton. Governing bodies have, to a great extent, become stretcher bearers for the wounded in the economic battle. The casualties of the present competitive system have become so great, and such a burden on the public in general, that many citizens, even of a conservative mind, are wishing to declare an armistice in the competitive struggle and start a new era of economic co-operation. The Canadian public is awakening to a realization of the extent to which those who own or operate the financial machinery of this Dominion also control the governing bodies thereof. We desire to especially commend the efforts of our Federal Members, who throughout a period of ten years have sought to impress upon the people of Alberta in particular and the public in general, facts with regard to the iniquities of a privately controlled financial system, the truth of which has now become apparent to all. Our former Members have fought for a financial system operated for the people, by a body responsible to the people. We are all beginning now to realize that a political democracy cannot be free to function in the interests of the public welfare under or alongside an economic autocracy functioning in the interests of private or corporate profit. In other words, we have become convinced that a true political democracy will be impossible until we have developed an efficient economic democracy, with leaders selected to carry on business as we now select leaders to carry on government. The efforts of the U.F.A. movement toward public ownership and also toward co-operative enterprise are two different roads travelled toward the same ultimate goal.

Co-operative Purchasing

Co-operative purchasing is the other side of the subject of co-operation, as compared with marketing. We draw to your attention the fact that even in a depression period there are millions of dollars of purchases made in this Province. We also wish to note that the benefits of the lowering cost of manufacture are being largely lost to the consumer by the intensifying and costly competition between producers of goods for the consumer's business. The possibilities of co-operative purchasing lie in the fact that the purchasers by united action of their own volition with a minimum of outlay, can place their business where they desire, thereby making possible a saving of large sums of money, which ordinarily go to pay for advertising, and agencies and general selling expense.

We desire also to draw the attention and gain the approval of prospective purchasers, for the co-operative policy of handling merchandise at prices in line with those prevailing in the community affected, and of retaining a small proportion of the resulting saving for the parent organization which made such saving possible. We desire to build up a substantial reserve fund against possible emergencies, to refrain from adding further physical properties to a capitalization along that line already too great, but to use facilities already in existence. We desire to capitalize the mental solidarity and constructive confidence of Alberta Co-operators in our efforts toward mutual benefits.

Future Co-operative Policy

In the opinion of your Board, the past practice of setting up co-operative business organizations entirely independent of the parent body, has not been in the best interest of the co-operative movement as a whole. It has led to the dissipation and weakening of forces which it should have unified and strengthened. Therefore, acting on the advice of last Convention, your Board has decided that in the future, business organizations started by the U.F.A. shall be kept within the U.F.A.

We are keenly conscious of the fact that the desultory warfare of various co-operative bodies totally independent of each other, is ineffective against the concentrated power of capitalistic enterprise. We therefore conclude that it is in the best interest of the co-operative movement as a whole, that with respect to future co-operative business the power to unify and co-ordinate those efforts shall be kept within the parent body.

As a Board elected by the United Farmers of this Province to direct the efforts thereof, we reaffirm our conviction that our emancipation as agriculturists will be achieved by untiring effort along political as well as economic lines.

In general, your organization depends upon you and your individual efficiency and constructive power.

Also remember that you depend on your organization and the union of your strength with that of your fellow members to raise out of the slough of despond to the highroad leading to success that great occupation on which the welfare of so many directly, and almost all Canadian citizens indirectly, depend—the occupation of agriculture.

Guest: "Gosh, I wish I could afford a car like this!"

Owner: "So do I."

POOL ELEVATORS WANT ANOTHER TEN MILLION BUSHELS

The problem now facing Alberta Pool elevators is to obtain the handling of a minimum of ten million bushels of grain between now and the end of July. That problem is the responsibility of every Pool member in Alberta. It is a matter of real importance to the Wheat Pool and Pool elevators and every grain grower who has a dollar invested in the elevators.

The patronage of Alberta Pool elevators to date has been good, but there is always room for improvement. In all Alberta a total of 101,-177,996 bushels of all grains was delivered between August 1st, 1931, and January 8th, 1932. The Pool elevators received a fair share of this volume. A total of 86,830,340 bushels of wheat was delivered and according to the government estimate there is around 50,000,000 bushels of wheat yet in farmers' hands. Of course a large percentage of this will be used for feeding, for seed and for carryover on farms, but aside from that a considerable volume will be delivered to elevators before the end of the crop year. About 100 million bushels of coarse grains were raised inAlberta in 1931, according to the Federal Government estimate, and 14,347,656 bushels were delivered up to January 8th. That is more than the total bushelage of coarse grains delivered from the 1930 crop. Indications point to further substantial deliveries of coarse grains before the crop year ends on July 31st.

The result of the operation of Alberta Pool elevators this crop year is a matter of vital importance. Enemies of the organization believed it was doomed to failure before deliveries commenced. Since then a lot of them have been disappointed at the support given by Pool members and by growers who never were in the Pool.

This article is to impress upon all growers who yet have grain to deliver the pressing importance of delivering to Pool elevators. This year is witnessing the keenest competition for grain ever experienced. Every kind of promise and inducement is being offered to get grain away from Pool elevators. Pool elevators are determined to get at least ten million bushels between the present and July 31st. Every Pool elevator agent, every employee, delegate and director are bending their efforts to get the needed volume and the support of every grain grower is needed.

Alberta Pool elevators will give growers fair, efficient and equitable service. These elevators rely on large handlings for their earnings. The system is worthy of support and furthermore growers can protect their equity by giving this support at no sacrifice to themselves.

PROF. FAY PRESENTS ANOTHER ANGLE

Dr. C. R. Fay, formerly professor of economic history at Toronto University, and recognized by Western Canadian farmers as an economist who has a friendly and sympathetic understanding with their cherished objectives, had a few things to say in the British Economic Journal about the report on trading in grain futures in Canada prepared by the Stamp Commission.

Dr. Fay is not a bewildered and non-plussed farmer climbing on the witness stand to provide a butt for the airy persiflage of Sir Josiah Stamp. He can discuss and elaborate on economic theories and facts shoulder to shoulder with Sir Josiah and speak with equal authority if less pomposity. Consequently his disagreement with the conclusions arrived at by the Stamp Commission cannot be cast aside.

One paragraph interpolated by Dr. Fay is herewith printed:

"The Pool of course, has been heavily hit, but only because it shared the bullish sentiment which was common to North America in 1929. The trade then went largely unhedged. When the price for Number Three Northern got wildly out of line in Liverpool with its equivalent, Argentine Rosafe, the Pool should have unloaded on the Exchange, and the Exchange would have howled. But the Pool did not, and it is paying now a heavy price. Nevertheless, the Pool in the shape now of three Provincial Pools selling separately is still very much alive. Whether the Pool could have done better is a matter of speculation. It is certain, however, that much of its energies were diverted from its objectives by having to counter at every turn the ceaseless hostility of the trade—not of the bankers, but of the trade. The Canadian West still has morale and mind and hope. It owes these to the magnificent educational work of the Pool over the last ten years. This is the foundation which stands today between the Canadian farmer and a quagmire of demoralization. The United States have sought to instal a similar foundation from above; and the main difference between the two is that in Canada the farmer out of his Pool assets is paying a substantial part of the price of bad times, while in the United States the Treasury is footing the whole of the bill."

It is true beyond dispute that the Canadian Wheat Pools in the hay-day of their power and prestige were targets for a campaign of abuse and slander unparalleled in commercial history. Their means of defence were limited to their own publicity organs, three in number, and a few friendly newspapers which became lukewarm once trouble appeared on the horizon.

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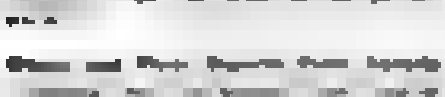
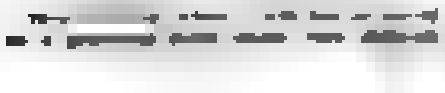
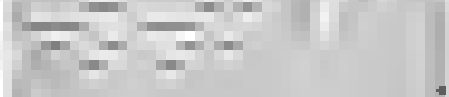
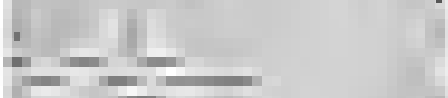
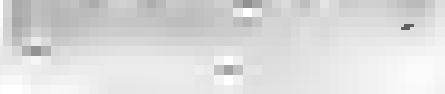
News and Comment on Current Topics

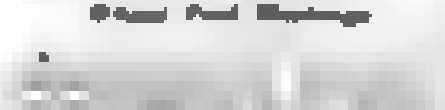


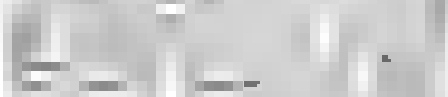


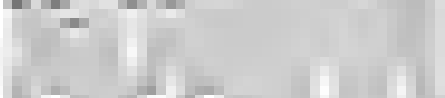












Co-operation and Community Can Save Agriculture

Committee on Organization Presents Report

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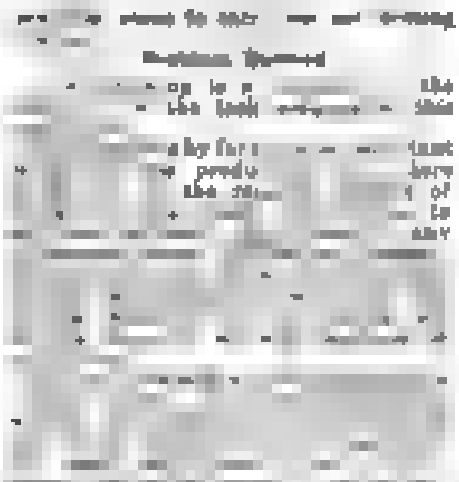
Canada's Leading Wheat Province Faces Problems Bravely



British Consumer Cooperative Viewpoint on World Wheat Problem

Passing For a Living

Insurance Agents Organization

HOW TO DO THINGS RIGHT

"This Life Insurance Business"

By W. E. SIDDALL

PART II

Why We Answer Some Crises

Our Sponsors of Insurance

The Business

How About The Life Insurance Company?

Allocation of Lands by Alberta Government to Displaced

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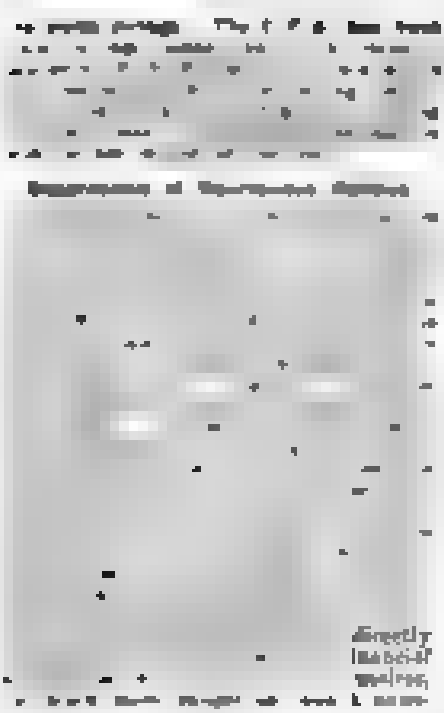
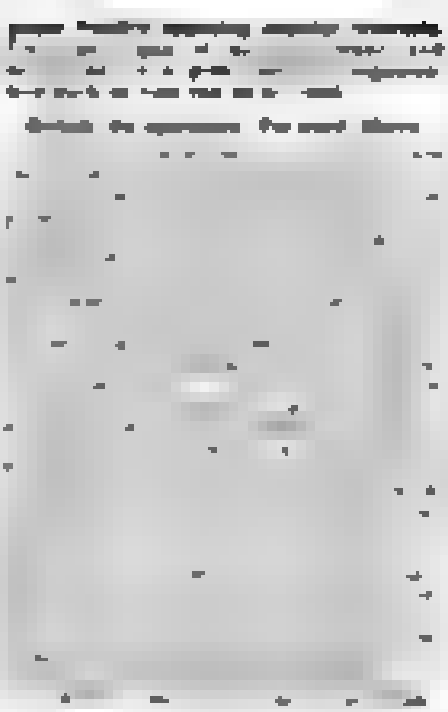
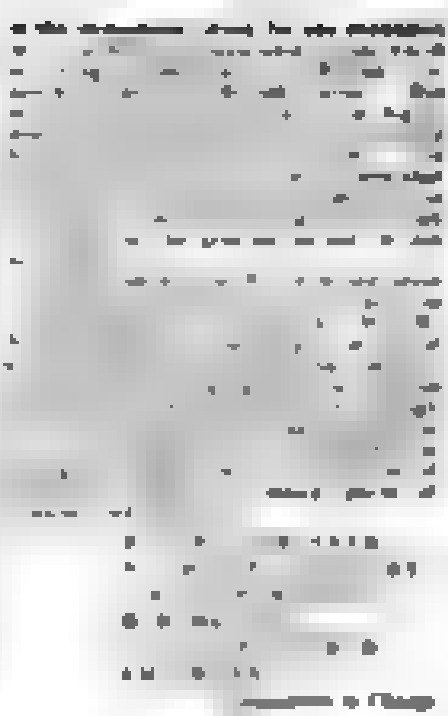
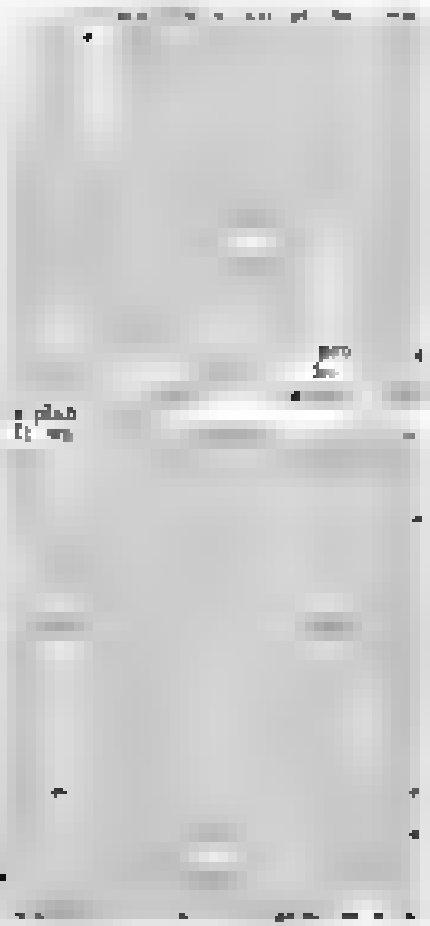
Report on The U.F.A. Presented to Annual Convention

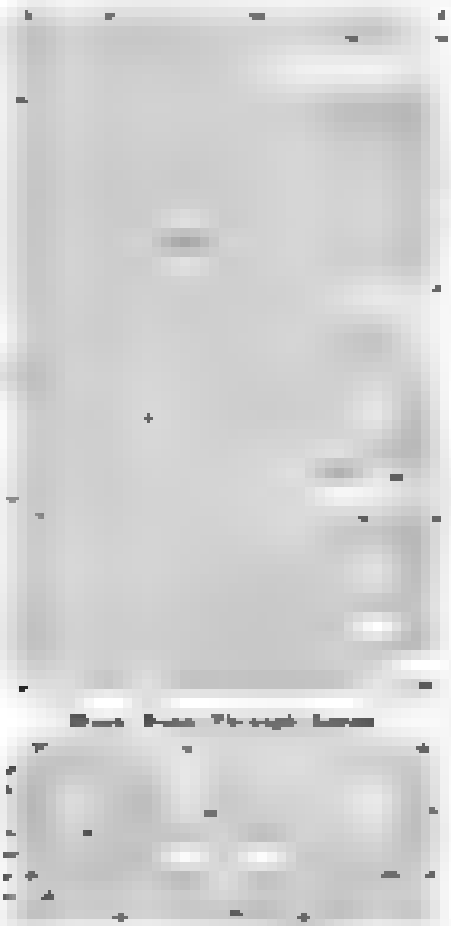


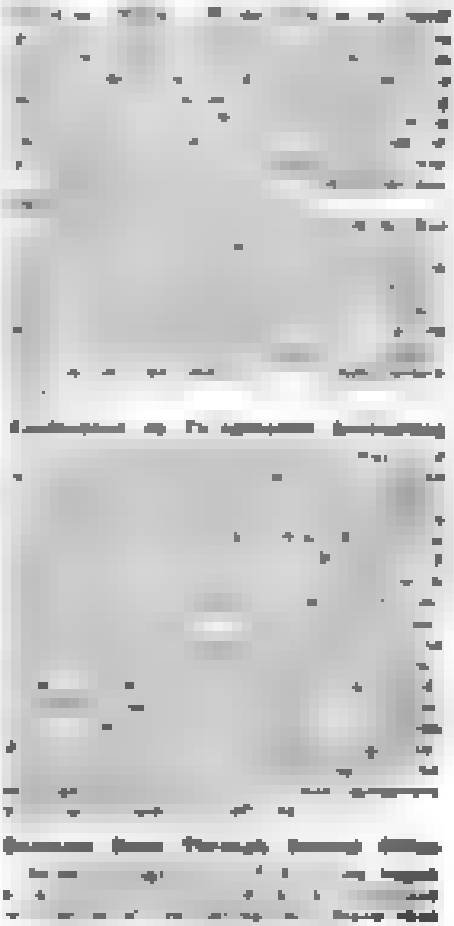




Report of U.F.A. Co-operative Committee Deals with Activities of Past Season







Consequences of World Domination by Financial Interests Now Apparent to All

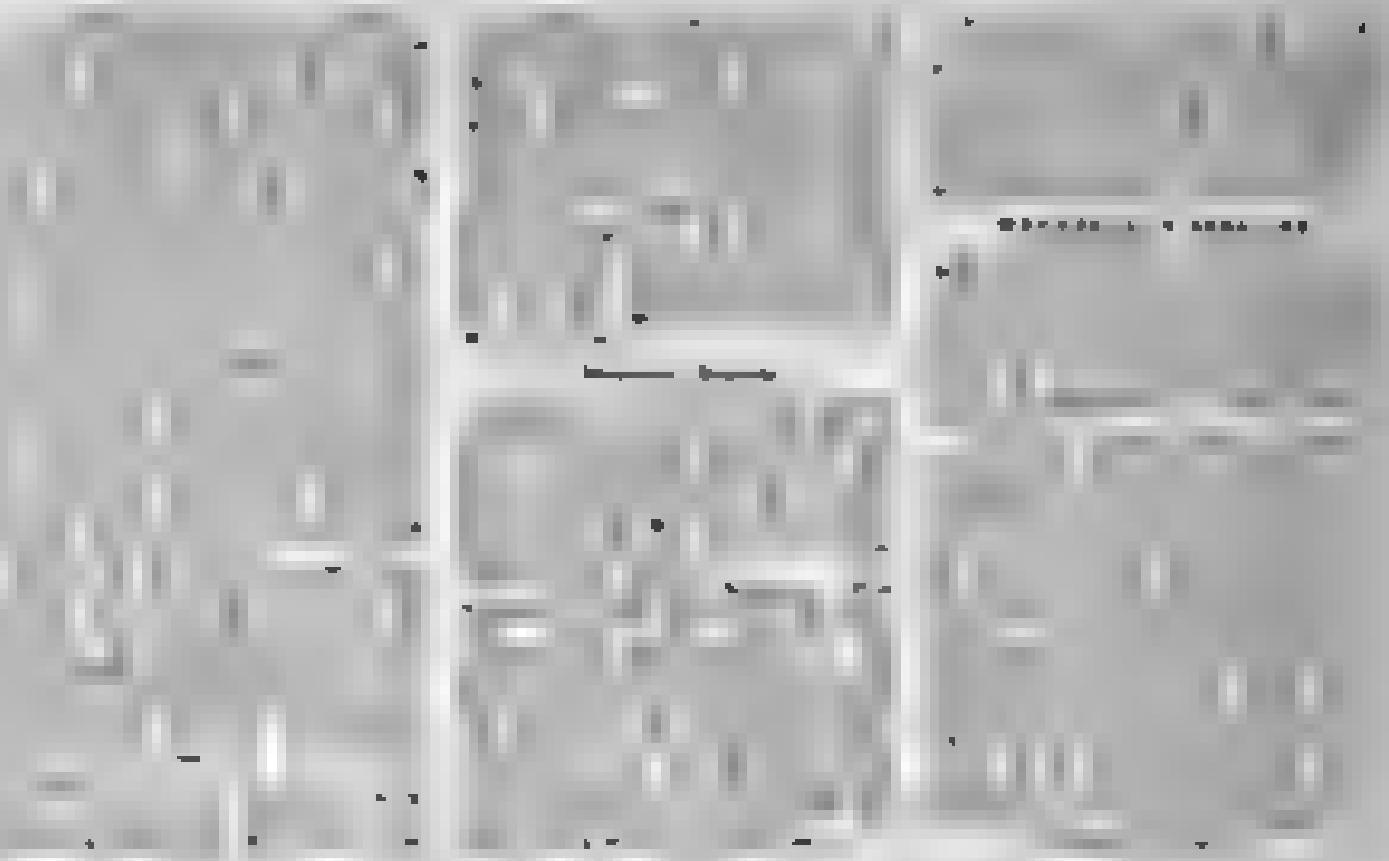
Banking and Credit Committee of I. P. A. Discusses Report Issued in Moscow Through Frequency Department Prepared by Mme Lomonosova, Head

Work of Polaris Shareholders

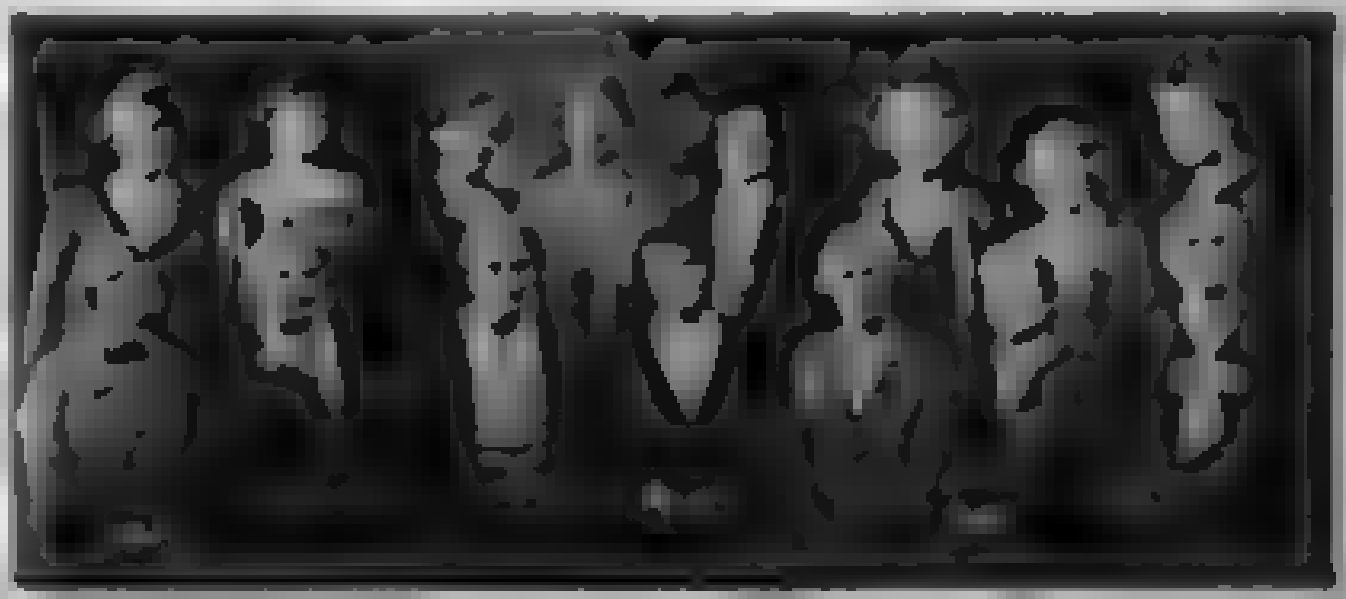
International Aspects

Incomplete without international aspect of finance affairs

United Farm Women of Alberta in Annual Convention



UNITED FARM WOMEN OF ALBERTA



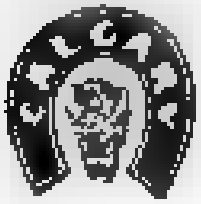
Producers of Most Difficult Year in Association's History Honored by C. J. W.A. President

We are pleased to say however, that our records show no increase of eighty members over that of 1930. We consider this a worthwhile achievement in view of the present conditions in rural Alberta. There is reason, also, to be encouraged by the evidence of a good deal of interest in the movement, for local and public meetings, constituency conventions and women's conferences have been especially well attended during the year. These conferences were held in practically every constituency and served to stimulate interest and enthusiasm to a marked degree. Handicraft Exhibits, Quilt Competitions, Talks on the Gold Standard, Legislative Acts, Developments of Natural Resources, Citizenship, Education, Health, Open Theatre Work, Relief, Cheese Making and Dyers formed part of the programme, while by no means the least contribution to the success of these conferences was the view of the tables loaded with delicious food provided by the members of the U.F.A. Locals entertaining attendances. This part of the programme proved most attractive to the gentlemen fortunate enough to be in attendance either as chairmen or speakers and guests. Indeed, these conferences are becoming quite as popular in some rural centres with the men as the women and on one or two occasions all three branches of the organization were in attendance. Delightful music stimulating mental food and appetizing refreshments form an attractive combination. One of the greatest appeals of the organization lies in the fact that it activates within its membership either a Junior Union, Junior U.F.A. or U.F.A. the members of the same family.

The Women's Section wish to express their appreciation to the Western Nurseries of Brooks, Alberta, for the prizes which they so kindly contributed for the Planted Beauty Spot Contest, which was held during the year. This contest has aroused considerable enthusiasm at beautification of home surroundings, many lovely shrubbets being entered in Central Office. Those chosen by the judges for slides will be shown on Wednesday afternoon in the Women's Convention, including the prizes of the Committee on Horticulture and Beautification, Mrs. J. Strong, is hoped to hold a Rock Garden and Pest Control in the coming year, as many requests have been received from our locals for such a course.

The women continued to stress education, health and child welfare, these fundamental assets of a nation. If we would be assured of rendering a sturdy, intelligent population, filled with the highest ideals of citizenship, we must provide adequate facilities for the intellectual, moral and physical development of our youth, imbuing within them those qualities of character that denote foresight, authority and service to others. In this way and in this way only can we be assured of a future citizenship who will carry out the old ideal of "Love thy neighbour as thyself," upon which is the hope of future civilization rest.

Eagerly grasping that which will serve to promote the Junior Locals have made every effort to improve the general educational and health facilities in their municipal constituencies, have encouraged the formation of Junior U.F.A. Locals whose motto is "Equity," and whose watchword is "Service," and which are training schools in leadership and the highest ideals of citizenship and in co-operation with the Provincial Depart-



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AGRICULTURAL SHORT COURSE
under the auspices of
Alberta Department of Agriculture
will be held at
CALGARY, FEBRUARY 11th and 12th
BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, LOUGHEED BLDG
Course starts 1:30 p.m. Thursday, February 11th
Lectures and Discussions on timely Farm Topics by officials of Department of Agriculture and Alberta University

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY
Minister of Agriculture

H. A. CRAIG,
Deputy Minister.

[illegible] and care should be taken that the child [illegible] before early [illegible] life. She emphasized the use that could be made of motion pictures and radio in the schools.

Mrs. E. Kehoe, of the Poultry Pool Board, gave an interesting address on school [illegible] for poultry and poultry dressing. She [illegible] hope that a [illegible] would be [illegible] from the Board.

Mrs. R. [illegible] was unanimously re-elected First Vice-President, and Mrs. F. C. Hepburn Second Vice-President of the U.F.W.A.

Mrs. Lewis Crawford of Co-operative Effort spoke very [illegible] on the egg grading system, and [illegible] spoke on Nor-Pool [illegible] Pool. During the discussion the last years [illegible] Nor-Pool [illegible] Pool has [illegible] the pooling [illegible] has [illegible] been paid on cream, and a [illegible] to be a surplus of $[illegible] has been [illegible] for [illegible] years.

Mrs. Nelson H. [illegible] a good [illegible] meeting with an [illegible] helpful suggestion for [illegible] speaking. The suggestion [illegible] to stop [illegible] in public speaking [illegible] should be given subjects in which they are interested and they should be taught to think and speak clear and well.

Miss [illegible] of the Provincial Museum of Art spoke on Canadian Art. [illegible] was made in the first Canadian exhibition [illegible] had not [illegible] Canadian [illegible] the Canadian Group of Seven represents the best outstanding movement in modern art.

He who has health has hope, he who has hope has everything, said Mrs. Robert [illegible] of Health in her address. She [illegible] on the health [illegible] and pointed out [illegible] more to be [illegible] than [illegible]. There are [illegible] present [illegible] a healthy [illegible] without health [illegible] and [illegible] work. In [illegible] children [illegible] and other [illegible], the public health [illegible] the [illegible] children. After [illegible] we spend [illegible] with people [illegible] keeping [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] such [illegible] programme. [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] also urged [illegible] to take part in the [illegible] health work.

Supplementary to Mrs. Ross's talk, Miss [illegible] Dr. Superintendent of Public Health Nurses, spoke on promoting [illegible] of the same [illegible] of the [illegible] in bringing health work. The Department of Health had [illegible] pamphlets that were [illegible] and also urged the delegates to make all use of [illegible].

Mrs. J. W. [illegible] the only woman member of the Hospitals Board of [illegible] spoke [illegible] that [illegible] April [illegible]. There was [illegible] the need [illegible] of [illegible] in the [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] to be extended [illegible] homes of [illegible] mentally [illegible] people. In conclusion she emphasized the need for study of [illegible] and [illegible] health certificates at the time of the [illegible].

Dr. Geo. Bradley, addressing the [illegible] said that [illegible] at Red Deer and High River are doing good work and are at present making a [illegible] Mental [illegible] chiefly on [illegible]. The health [illegible] is primarily preventive work, but in the probability

(Continued on page [illegible])

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Free Bath
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Cartoons of the Year---

Seven of the cartoons that appeared in The U.F.A. during 1932, reprinted on heavy paper. An attractive folder with a neat effective means of showing non-members, at a glance, the viewpoint of the government.

Price, 5 cents each—10 copies a dozen.

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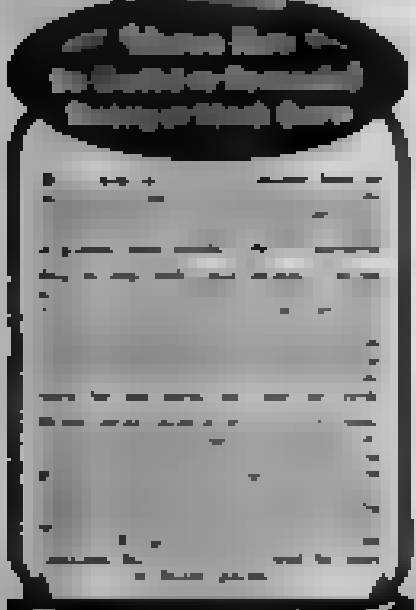
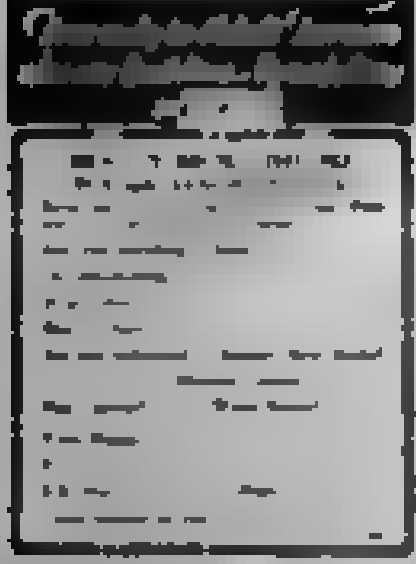
What the Annual Conference Did

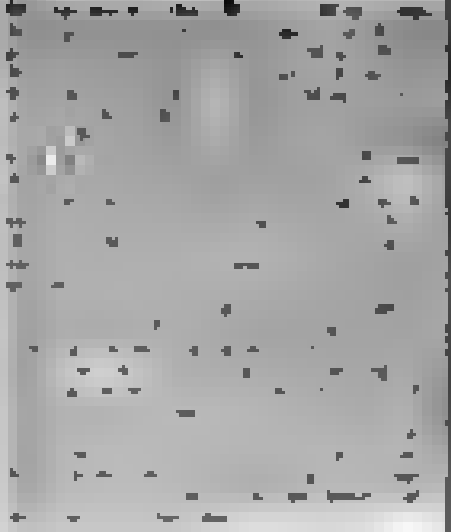
[illegible]

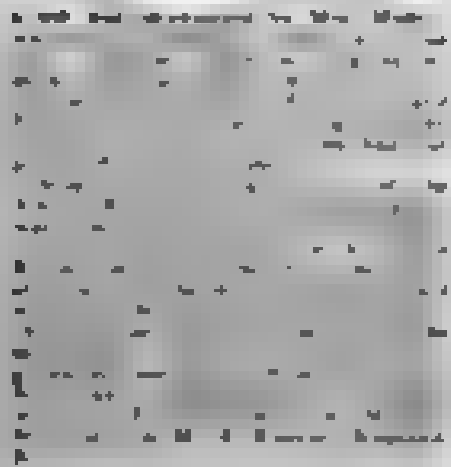
Inaugural Address

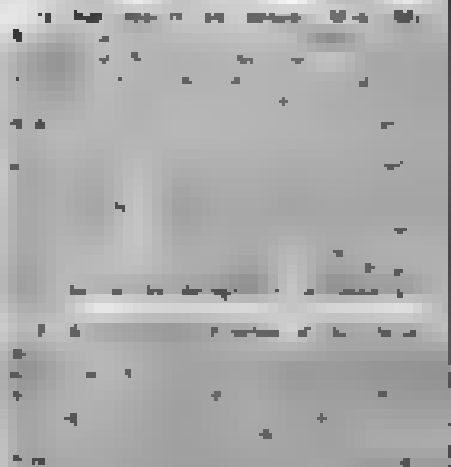
[illegible]











PATENTS

of Nations. She urged faith in the League, and said that war could not be abolished by mere peace sentiment. There must be continued, sustained and patient effort, and a wide knowledge and understanding of the differences between nations, in order to bring about lasting world peace. Present conditions must force home the lesson that modern warfare brings destruction alike to victors and vanquished. She gave her impressions of the meeting in 1930.

An interesting feature of the Convention was the reunion of past officers. Mrs. Warr read the list of the past officers of the U.F.W.A., and Mrs. Sears and Mrs. Wyman were asked to come to the platform and address the delegates, and were accorded a hearty welcome. The wives of the Cabinet Ministers then entertained the delegates and visitors to tea, and a social hour was enjoyed.

The 1932 Convention was brought to a close at 10.30 o'clock on Friday evening, by the singing of "God Save the King." following resolutions of thanks to those who had entertained the delegates, the speakers, and others who had contributed to the success of the Convention.

U.F.A. Junior Branch

SUCCESS OR FAILURE

Dear Juniors:

Man was made for action, and life is a mere scene for the exercise of the mind, the physical powers.

It matters not the views we take upon the subject, there is one thing quite certain—and that is, if happiness is not found in success, it is not found in failure. It is hope that ever leads us on, but we seldom attain what she beckons us to pursue. It may truthfully be said that the objects we so ardently pursue are insignificant in themselves and never fulfil our overdrawn expectations, but this by no means makes them unworthy of pursuit. Therefore, I think we all should study the economic conditions prevailing throughout the world with a view to success for everyone in the future.

Many people think that some great leader will come forth and lead them out of existing conditions, but we should all know that this will not happen, for a change will come from the people as a whole when they have educated themselves in the co-operative direction. You have probably all read the excellent piece on the Decline of the Competitive Economic System written in *The U.F.A.*, December 1st, by President Robert Gardiner, M.P. This article is very educational; we should not read it and stop at that, but keep trying in every way possible to find a suitable solution for our problems.

Experience has taught us that it is the nature of genius to labor patiently. Because of this we are apt to jump to the conclusion that genius is nothing more than patient labor. However, whether genius or otherwise, it is our duty as Canadians to be able to cast an intelligent vote and in this way assist in some of the existing problems. Alas, we should realize that the growth of the future is dependent upon the thoroughness with which the problems of the community are studied.

No one really knows what his powers are until he has tested them by real efforts. The more limited one's powers may chance to be the greater is the need of effort. Sir Joshua Reynolds says,

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Raising Fur Rabbits—6 x 9 inches, bound in red kersey, four-color frontispiece, 30 illustrations, 160 pages, covering methods of raising all kinds of rabbits in Canada and United States. Price postpaid $2.00

Fur Producing Rabbits—By leading authorities. Fourth edition. Gives full details on rabbit raising every breeder should know. Price $2.00

Silver Fox Breeding—Cloth bound, 160 pages, many full page illustrations, prize winners. Covers complete cycle of breeding month by month. A unique and valuable volume. Price postpaid $3.00

Raising Beavers for Profit—6 x 9 inches, 48 pages. Flexible cloth binding. Amply illustrated. Describing methods of penning, feeding, breeding, etc. Price postpaid $1.25

Successful Muskrat Farming—5th edition. 7 x 9 inches, 272 pages, 100 illustrations. Bound in green kersey, containing more information than any muskrat farming book ever published. Regular $4.00. Price postpaid $2.00

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"Nothing is denied well directed labor," and, "Nothing is to be attained without it."

What we need is not talent but purpose. Possessed of a purpose, let us pursue it intelligently, be strictly honest, hope for the best, and if we fail to reach our goal, which is possible, we will end the game with a consciousness of having done our best, which is, after all, the truest success to which anyone can aspire.

Yours sincerely,

LEON W. BATEMAN,

Junior U.F.A. Director, Constituency, Vulcan.

Junior News Items

A. Scott and M. D. Turley were elected president and secretary of Travers Junior Local at their annual meeting, which was well attended.

Stoney's Juniors are endeavoring to start a debating league among several Locals, for which Wm. Irvine, M.P., has offered a cup, writes Margaret Archibald, secretary.

Lockhart Juniors enrolled six members at their last meeting, writes James Fraser, secretary, in remitting dues. They also discussed the reading course.

Bellevue Junior Local elected as officers for this year Howard Ashley, Velma Broomsmith and Sidney A. Wright. Mrs. S. Everington and Lawrence Davidson are supervisors.

Flag Pole Hill Juniors recently enjoyed a talk by Master Marryat on the Boy Scout movement. At this meeting the subject of the roll call was "My Life's Ambition," reports Catherine MacDonald, secretary.

Bent Junior Local elected as officers Ira Rhodes, Annette Christofferson and Howard Disney. The secretary writes that the Local had a prosperous year and that the membership is increasing.

Hilda Reynolds, Evelyn Redmond and Richard Pastens are officers of Sunnyvale Junior Local this year. Six of the members will have charge of the program, educational work, social, athletic, handicrafts and reporting, respectively.

Rosewood Junior Local was reorganized recently with the following officers: Grace Wanless, Evelyn Pugsley and Donald Stover. The secretary writes that "all the members are very enthusiastic and want to do their part."

Nazo Juniors officers for the year are Viola Chisholm, Myles Kerr and Max McConnell; the supervisors are Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pearson, B. Jack and Mrs. F. W. Chisholm.

Desjarlais Juniors are making application for a travelling library. They have decided to hold two meetings—business and social—each month. N. W. Hrekla, secretary, writes that they are thinking of presenting for a municipal hospital.

"Resolved that horses are more economical than trucks for transportation of wheat," was the subject of a debate by Loyalty Junior Local recently. Their New Year's Dance was a great success. Officers for this year are Wilfred Hoggins, Margaret Moss and Ronald Hepburn.

At their annual meeting Waskatenau Juniors elected Earl Tunes president, Lillian Kable, vice-president, and Cyril Proctor, secretary. They decided to ask I. Gurosky, M.L.A., to assist them in their Mock Parliament. The secretary states that the members are few, but all good workers.

FEED AND SEED

FOR SALE—PURE GOOD GRADE FIELD OAT SURPLUS. Grown from registered seed on new land, absolutely clean. Bushels weigh approximately 37 pounds at 17c each, F.O.B. Stavely. W. T. Phayre, Stavely, Alta.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS: CLEANED SEED also feed oats. Registered Victory and Banner Oats. Registered Marquis and Certified Reward Wheat. Write for prices, stating quantity required. Peace River Co-operative Seed Growers Limited, Grande Prairie, Alberta.

CLEVELAND E.F.A. WAVES CABLGARR good oats, seed selection and prices. J. L. Hubert, Sec., Arcadia Valley, Alberta.

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED KULLEMS OATS. Canada Field Peas. J. Brindley, Lethbridge, Alberta.

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR ALL GRADES of grain and it will be to your advantage to get in touch with us when you are selling any low grade wheat or mixed grain. Edmonton Grain & Hay Co., Ltd., Box 300, Edmonton, Alberta.

FARMERS, DAIRYMEN AND OTHERS, Alfalfa Hay and other fodder of the highest quality for sale. All Alfalfa Hay sold on grade. Write us for special prices. Brooks Farmers Co-op. Assn. Ltd., Brooks, Alta.

FOR SALE—PURE GOOD OAT SURPLUS SEEDING, Banner. Will consider transport in trade. Phone 1 Ind. A. W. Arthur, Tom, Alta.

Interests of the United Farm Women

Mrs. Spencer has written to state that her usual article has been held over, in view of the pressure upon space which she anticipated in the Convention number.

Seasonable Recipes

By ANNT CORNELIA

Apple Cream Pudding: Peel and slice 8 or 10 apples into a buttered baking dish; add ½ cup white or brown sugar, and a little cinnamon. Cream together ½ cup butter, ½ cup brown sugar and ½ cup flour; spread over apples and bake until apples are soft and the top a golden brown.

Quick Coffee Cake: ½ cup sugar, 4 tablespoons shortening, 1 egg, 1 cup milk, 3 cup flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, nutmeg. Cream butter and sugar, add egg, milk, and flour, sifted with baking powder. Pour into square tin and sprinkle with ½ cup sugar mixed with ½ cup chopped nuts and ½ teaspoon cinnamon. Bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

The U.F.A. Pattern Department

Following are two patterns from our new Pattern Service. Be sure to give size and number of pattern and your name and address. The price is 20c each, postpaid.

No. 709—For Growing Girl. This style is designed in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1¼ yards of 36-inch material with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 287—This style is designed in sizes 30, 32, 34 and 37 years. Size 34 requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting and ½ yard of 4-inch ribbon.

Will the reader from St. Paul, Alberta, who ordered No. 672, size 44, please give name and address.

Truth loses value if people do not understand it.—Kikuo, Japanese priest.

Exhibit of Goods Supplied through U.F.A. Co-op. Committee

Delegates and visitors to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. showed much interest in an attractive exhibit in one of the rooms of the Convention building of products which are being supplied through the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee. The exhibit was in charge of representatives of the firms by whom the products are supplied. It included Red Head petroleum products; Robin Hood flour and mill feeds; Dunlop tire, belting, hose and accessories; also poultry supplies, gopher poison, disinfectants, canned goods, etc.

Note: It was subsequently decided by the U.F.A. Board that the U.F.A. Co-operatives should not deal for the present in canned goods.

Classified Section

RATE—Five cents per word. Five insertions for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten; twenty-six for the price of twelve.

TERMS—Cash with order.

POULTRY

BRONZE TOMS FROM MAMMOTH GOVERNMENT banded 25 lb. stock, $6 or 2 for $11. One yearling C. Tom, Mammoth Bronze, $8. A. McCready, Box 48, Bretton, Alta.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, $1.25 each. Fred Fraby, Lindbergh, Alta.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN Cockerels, bred from registered Male, $2.00, 3 for $5.00. Bronze Turkey Toms, 24 lbs. $8.00; Hens, 15 lbs., $4.00. Mrs. J. W. Cookson, Tofield, Alberta.

PURE BRED S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels from blood-tested stock, $1.25 each. Mrs. J. B. Hartfield, Sisters Lake, Alberta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND S. C. Rhode Island Red Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs for sale. Apply, C.P.R. Supply Farm, Strathmore, Alberta.

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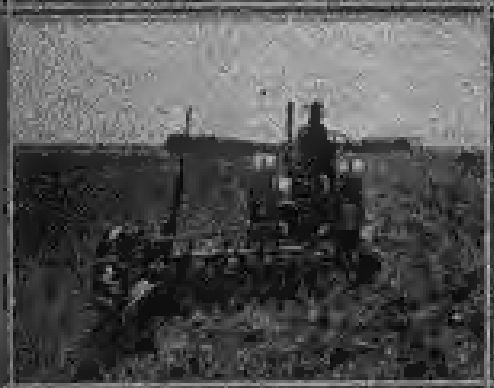

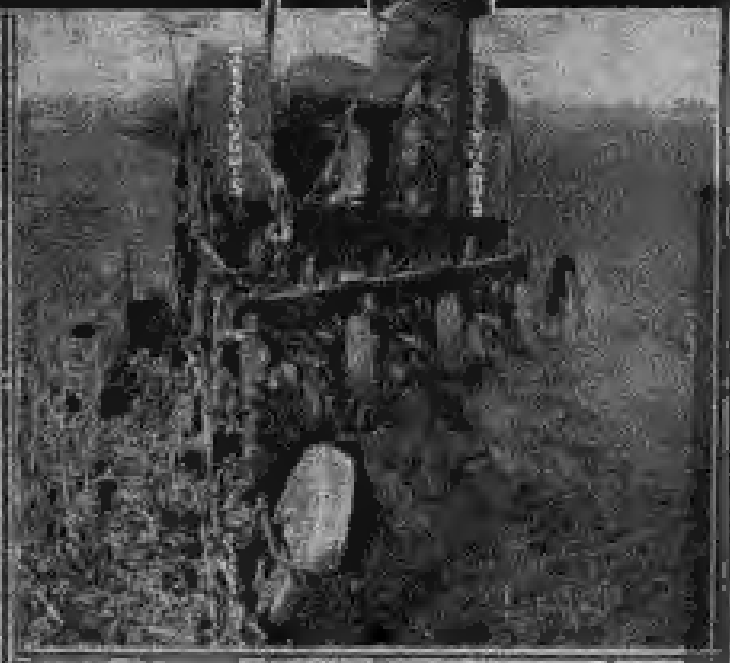

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